

STARK COUNTY DEMOCRAT

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STARK COUNTY DEMOCRAT.

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THE NEWS-DEMOCRAT PUB. CO.
Canton, Ohio.

DAILY MORNING NEWS.

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If the people rule, this will be a mild winter.

But Senator Foraker isn't so much of a "frazzle" as the steam roller division of the G. O. P. army wish that he was.

A health magazine remarks that "nuts possess a great advantage over most foods because of their freedom from adulteration." Of course a few worms cannot be considered an adulterant. They are so much extra, thrown in for good measure.

It is hard to tell which is the most entertaining, the accounts of the marriages of American women to foreign adventurers and humbug noblemen or the salacious reports of the divorce proceedings which inevitably follow. And yet American mothers are horrified when they read of heathen mothers feeding their little girls to the crocodiles of the Ganges.

It is truly remarkable that among all the frenzied financiers who have made New York notorious the past decade, the only man to get something of what seems coming to him is Morse, who came in as outsider and bumped into some of the yet unpunished scoundrels connected with public service and life insurance frauds there. Morse's friends are not slow to point out that if activity against him had been directed with similar force elsewhere it would take nearly a solid train to haul the convicts to Atlanta.

First the paint and oil producers stood pat at the tariff hearings. Now the distillers and wine makers are holding up their hands in holy horror and exclaiming against a decrease in the duties. And so it will go on down the whole list, through tobacco, sugar, metals, hemp and wool to miscellaneous, the last on the list of the schedules to be considered. The whole business of hearings is a silly hoax. No one will be deceived by the assertions of the very people about whom a tariff barrier has been raised, who have grown fat under its beneficent protection and who certainly do not crave a reduction in weight. But how does this benefit performance appeal to the majority of the people, the consumers, who are obliged to pay the piper?

The man or woman with a little money not immediately needed cannot use it to better advantage than in the early buying of Christmas gifts. Ample time can be taken, quicker and more painstaking clerk service is assured, and more satisfactory selections can be made now than in the frantic days of crowded stores and overworked salespeople. Perhaps, too, goods can be bought more cheaply in some instances than later on, for at this season business men are more anxious for sales than they will be when they have all the trade they can take care of. The prospective bestower of gifts who enters upon the fortnight before Christmas with his or her presents all bought and put away in a drawer will enjoy the glad season far more than one who has to get into the public scramble and buy at the eleventh hour.

SIBLEY'S WILD DREAM.

That was a particularly interesting letter of former Congressman Joe Sibley in which he recommended that Standard Oil get a better control of the press. It helps to show us all just what we have to fight. But let not the timid fear.

Control the press! It has been the dream of reactionaries ever since the beginning of the people's fight. It was the dream of Bourbon France. Before the swelling tide had burst the barriers there were the royal censors and there were the official organs. The progressive papers were suppressed and the great organs had to bow.

But did the Bourbons get away with their press control? Not even in that day of king-ridden and beighted government. From cellars and garrets issued newspapers. And they were what the people read. Passed about from hand to hand, this was a press which wielded influence. It taught the people liberty and finally incited them to action.

Perhaps some persons will think the historic reference unfortunate. It is unpleasant. Many things occurred in that bloody girth of liberty from which one turns the eyes. The guillotine, the prison massacres were awful. But they were part of the fight; and they came because the Sibleys and the Rockefellers of that day thought the people could be silenced—the press controlled.—Toledo News-Bee.

METEORIC SHOWERS.

The annual meteoric shows are due here today. Generally there are three minor displays that can be looked for most any night. Some years the display is more brilliant than others. Occasionally the sky is so full that there seems to be a veritable shower. In older times the phenomenon was regarded with awe and explained with superstition.

Modern science, however, displays any mystery that might in former days have attached to it. The meteors are simply detached pieces of matter similar to the substance of the earth. It will be interesting to watch between now and December these celestial fireworks.

A MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM TARIFF.

A preliminary word from Seno E. Payne is to the effect that the new tariff will be a maximum and minimum affair, thus insuring modernness. They are fine words—maximum and minimum—and indicate a departure. Theoretically such a tariff takes account of the influence high rates on imports have on the expansion of export trade. This country flatters itself that it is something of a factor in international commerce. Annually there are compiled statistics to show that we export manufactured articles of great aggregate value. We know that England is our best customer and Germany is our second best. We vey Druckenbrod, Kelly Sanders, sewing machines and typewriters can be bought in Paris for lower prices than in New York, that kerosene oil sells for less in Berlin than in Chicago and that American steel rails are much cheaper in Mexico than in Pittsburgh. These and a thousand similar reports tell the tale of our industrial consequence and warrant predictions of a commanding future.

We know, too, that continuation of selfishly high tariff schedules has caused many threats of reprisal. Dingleyism has not operated to expand our foreign trade. Mr. McKinley recognized this in his last speech at Buffalo when he said we could not go on forever selling abroad and refusing our home markets to the foreigner. Reciprocity is recognition of the advantages to be gained through trade agreements and by the foreigner but by us. In its original form reciprocity is dead, but its spirit lives in the maximum and minimum designation of a tariff which takes account not only of revenue and protection but of trade development and expansion.

Germany has such a tariff and its adoption alarmed hundreds of American manufacturers. Twice the operation of its maximum schedules against us have been suspended, but there is no hope of a stay beyond next July unless concessions are made by us to German products.

This experience with Germany has doubtless caused the tariff makers to take notice, but, as they are the same men who framed the Dingley law, there is no particular promise of adequate treatment. We cannot forget that reciprocity was fundamental in the discussion of the Dingley bill. Schedules were made higher with a distinct prospect that trade treaties would reduce them. Then the treaties, negotiated in good faith, were throttled by a relentless and treacherous senate. How the maximum and minimum plan will be juggled to the same purpose we know not, but a suspicion is justified that practically insurmountable conditions will be made for the operation of the minimum rates and the maximum will work all the time.

We hope we are wrong. Tariff making is infinitely complicated and difficult under any circumstances, but the opportunity presented at this time is wonderfully tempting. It is an opportunity to test the sincerity, foresight, prudence, economical skill and patriotism of a political party. Modification of the fear that the trusts will gorge themselves less on lower schedules and more solicitude for our foreign trade will help much. The stimulation of production, instead of its limitation to the demands of domestic consumers, will broaden our industrial independence and make our manufacturers less the creatures of the home markets. It is easy to conceive a situation in which every domestic flurry would not cause a cessation of business. If an extravagantly high tariff gives to our manufacturers the "greatest market in the world" it also deprives them of all recourse when that market falls.

PRE ELECTION PROMISES.

The Indianapolis News does not take all the promises of prosperity and the resumption of good times, incident upon the election of Taft without a grain of salt and takes the following ring in the anvil chorus:

Though there are many promising signs of a revival of business—for which we are all grateful—it is still true as one trade report puts it, that "many of the pre-election canards about the orders for millions of dollars' worth of business held up dependent on the result of the election" have already begun to "explode." We were told that an iron company of West Virginia had received an order for \$300,000 of steel to be filled only in the event of the election of Mr. Taft. But when an agent of the company was asked whether the order would now be filled, he answered that "there is no such order." In other words it was a campaign lie. On the other hand, it is now announced that the Carnegie Company booked several unconditional orders before the election which, however, were not made public.

One evidence of reviving prosperity is the maintenance or increase of the already exorbitant prices. It was said yesterday that the steel trust had decided to cut the price of rails from \$28 to \$24 a ton, which would have been a welcome relief. But now we have this:

The United States Steel Corporation has not thought of making any change in the price of steel rails. The Pittsburgh story is entirely without foundation. The quotation on steel rails will remain at \$28.

There have been substantial advances in cottons, print cloths and silks, as well as in coke. Sugar has suffered a decline. But the general trend is upward, and everyone, except, of course, the consumer, will be happy. The idea seems to be that there will be no tariff revision that will amount to anything. This is the feeling of those engaged in the woolen and worsted trades, who are said to be much gratified at the success of the protective tariff forces in the congressional elections. They have thus "been relieved of apprehension based on prospective tariff revision."

Their theory plainly is that the tariff will be "revised by its friends"—and they, so far as their interests are concerned, are its friends. But we may all hope that the prosperity that is coming will be one in which all the people may share, at least to some extent. No prosperity can be said to be real which fails to give the ordinary citizen as complete a mastery as possible over the good things of life. Mere high prices for producers do not prove that the people are well off. We have had too much of that sort of prosperity already. What is now needed is a wider diffusion among the people of the produce of American capital and labor. Mr. Taft will do well to give some consideration to this phase of the question, to pay some little heed to the welfare of those who buy all that they use, and have nothing but their labor to sell. The upward movement of prices proves nothing one way or the other. Under such conditions the people may actually suffer, as many of them have been suffering during the last year. If the new president can get away from the idea that prosperity must necessarily result from making certain classes prosperous in the belief that they will pass the prosperity along he may be able to exert a most helpful influence.

He will be even more useful if he can free himself from the fallacy that prosperity may be manufactured by politicians and statesmen. For it can only result from the application of capital and labor to natural resources. The people make themselves prosperous. And all that the government can do is to give them the widest possible liberty to exercise their own faculties for their own development. About all that governments have ever done is to restrain the activity and industry of the people. One can not study the history of the relation of governments to industry without marveling that the people have been able to make such industrial and commercial progress as they have made. When the American people realize this they will make short work of the theory that their government is their guardian, without whose care they could not possibly make a living. Our government, under its present control, is not intelligent enough to provide sufficient money to meet even its own expenses.

IMMIGRANT PROBLEM HARD ONE IN NEW YORK.

The problem of New York does not consist in the suppression of vice, the protection of the people against impure foods, or preventing murders in the slums, but in assimilating and making American citizens of the vast horde of Europeans who come to this country yearly. "A large proportion of the millions who land every year at Ellis Island," said Controller Metz, "stop in New York; and they don't all come off the top, either," he added. That is about the size of it. Beyond question the best of the immigrants who arrive in New York go west and seek homes where they can better their condition, or at least live in better circumstances than is possible for the large portion who remain in this city.

Controller Metz also said that there was one school district in New York where 29 different languages were spoken and English was an unknown tongue. The people who come from foreign countries and remain in New York cluster in localities, in cheap tenements and live in squalor on very small means, for they cannot command large wages. They form communities which are as different from other portions of New York as any town or village in this country differs from any European city. Controller Metz in speaking of the cosmopolitan features of New York, said: "London is an English city, with nearly the entire population speaking English; Paris is a French city with everybody speaking one language; Berlin is a German city and everybody speaking German. New York is an American city with all the languages of the world spoken and used in business. There is scarcely any people of the world who do not have communities in New York. How to take all these people and make American citizens of them and their children is one of the great problems of our time."

He said among other things that New York is the only city in the world where a child is taken into a kindergarten and carried through all the grades of school, given a collegiate education and a degree free of cost. Most cities stop at the high school, but New York scholars may take a college course at the expense of the city. He told a number of things about the great expense of the city in building bridges and providing means of transit so as to relieve the overcrowded condition which existed and to a great extent still exists. Speaking of the good intentions of certain philanthropic people, such as those who insisted that all dairies which supplied milk to the city of New York should be rigidly inspected to see that they were sanitary and in clean condition, he said: "The supply of milk comes from a region 150 miles distant and from three or four different states. It would require an army of inspectors equal to the cost of the present city pay roll, which is about \$75,000,000 a year in order to see that the cow had a bath every morning. And who is going to be on the job to see that the inspector does his duty?" he asked.

Continue Fight for Patrick.
New York, Nov. 16.—William McDonald, counsel for Albert T. Patrick, said regarding the United States court decision against his client this evening: "There are novel and important constitutional points in Patrick's favor which have not been passed upon by the court. His appeal will be perfected and fight continued for freedom until all legal means are exhausted."

J. H. Slagle, formerly manager of the Barnett House of this city, and at present manager of the Tavern, in Toledo, is at the Barnett.

BLOTTING OUT THE GRAFTERS.

Citizens of San Francisco struck at the root of graft in the resolutions passed at a public meeting, interest in which was shown by the enormous attendance. Although Haas, the wretched assailant of Prosecutor Heney, cheated the law, "Friscoans do not intend to permit the opportunity to pass to make of his foul attempt at murder an object lesson. If the people of the Golden Gate City shall adhere to the principles set forth in their new declaration of independence, the attempted murder of Heney and the self-removal of the fiend who would have slain him are incidents that will not have been in vain."

It is apparent that the people are aroused as they have not been before against the forces that have sapped the life-blood of the municipality. They realize that the battle against vice and corruption and graft must be fought to a finish and that peace and the full protection granted by the constitution can only be attained through a victory for the state. That the outcome is not likely to be otherwise is apprehended in the fact that the resolutions under which the struggle is to be continued have for their basis the very vital foundations of republican institutions.

They swear anew allegiance to the law. Every citizen might well do this every day without loss of self-respect. They resolve to correct the lax administration of the criminal law. That is one of the requirements of good government. If judges misinterpret the law, let us remove them, they say. That is going to lengths, but it is not without the pale of reason. They resolve to supply the public prosecutor with sufficient funds and proper protection. These are vital needs, and should have been applied hitherto. They pledge themselves to prevent perversion of public opinion, for without public support no concerted movement can avail. And lastly, they offer fair trial to criminals. These are fundamental principles and, if they shall be adhered to, San Francisco is destined to become a safer and better city.

"A DRAWN IN THREE ACTS."

The average citizen, of course, does not realize that he cannot vote directly for President. He does not know that the Legislature of any State might legally provide in any way it wanted for the appointment or selection of electors who choose the President. He does not know that in law the next President has not been legally chosen, nor can be until the second day in January. And the result of this vote taken then cannot be made known or legally announced until the second Wednesday in February.

In the "Forum" for November is an article on the "Drawing of the President," which the author happily styles "a drama in three acts." This drama, he inconspicuously shows, may easily become a tragedy, though as yet it is little more than comedy or pantomime. It may bring about a cataclysm and precipitate civil war. Let us scheme and plan and resort to technicalities to defile the will of the people or warp its expression to their own ends, as they sometimes scheme for senatorships and governors' seats and those in the State Legislature, and in fact in all minor offices, and this country will awake to a peril beside which that of 1876 will pale into insignificance.

The electoral college is an utterly useless excrescence sort of verminous appendix to the body politic, serving only to demonstrate the amazing fallibility of the framers of the constitution, who wrought so well in most things. Whenever the presidency is worth the utmost efforts of powerful and unscrupulous interests to get control of, no better legal burglar's den of technicalities and needless complexities than the present electoral college system can be imagined.

POLITICAL EVILS.

The alleged evils of politics have no relation to, nor connection with, politics, any more than the evils of the bucketshop and the cornering of products has to do with the raising of corn, wheat, live stock or cotton.

Politics is the science of government, and government is good or bad according to the number of people who study and practice the science.

The fewer engaged in it the worse it is for the people, the more that take an intelligent part in it the better for the present and the future.

In Russia the czar and the autocracy have a corner on the science of government, and the millions of subjects, forever in the midnight of despair, testify to the evils which follow when and where participation in the nation's politics is neglected or denied.

The mistaken idea has grown up that grafting and malfeasance and misfeasance in office is politics. Whereas they are merely the worst and most despicable forms of crime. Politics forbids them. And politics alone can extirpate them.

No branch of science can be false since science is essentially the truth, and the science of human or political government is of necessity the truth applicable thereto—as true as the rules of the highest mathematics.

The rule that one office, one office-holder and one opportunity plus inclination, insures a saving of \$20,000 annually out of a salary of \$3,000 is not science at all, especially not the science of government. It is merely stealing under cover of an official robe.

BLINDED HUSBAND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE

Pottstown, Pa., Nov. 16.—Domestic trouble which led to almost incessant quarrelling between Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Oakum resulted late last night in his wife throwing carbolic acid over her husband, blinding him for life and her taking a quantity of the acid with suicidal intent. She is in a critical condition.

COURT HOUSE

GAS CASE POSTPONED.

Common Pleas Judge Harter in the case of the city of Canton vs. the East Ohio Gas company, yesterday morning, set Nov. 30 at 8:30 o'clock as the date for hearing arguments on the granting of a temporary injunction.

Attorney Virgil Kline, of Cleveland, chief counsel for the defendant company, made the following statement to the court: "The position of the East Ohio Gas company is misunderstood by the people of the city of Canton. The company never has had, nor does have any concern, outside of contingent causes, with the gas ordinance which is now before the judgment of the citizens of this community. We want this atmosphere cleared up and our viewpoint comprehended." No sooner had Attorney Kline made the statement when an application for the continuance of the hearing was made by Attorney Albee Pomerene, who with Attorney E. L. Smith, is assisting City Solicitor Blake and the time for the hearing was set for Nov. 30.

Mr. Pomerene said that the city's case had not been fully prepared owing to a press of legal business. Attorneys John C. Welty and A. M. McCarty of this city, will assist Attorney Kline of Cleveland, in fighting the granting of a temporary injunction.

ASK JUDGMENT FOR \$900.

The Massillon Loan and Building company has brought suit in common pleas court against Effa V. Sprankle et al seeking judgment for the sum of \$900 which the plaintiff company avers is due on a promissory note.

MOTION FOR NEW TRIAL.

A motion for a new trial was filed in common pleas court yesterday in the case of the Trump Abstract company against Justice of the Peace John C. Bothwell, the plaintiff claiming that the court erred in overruling the demurrer of the defendant to the plaintiff's petition, in admitting evidence objected to by the defendant at the trial of the cause; in its instruction to the jury and in not instructing the jury as requested in writing by the defendant. The suit was brought to recover \$1000 damages against the defendant for illegally substituting one of the plaintiff's abstracts in an official document. It will be remembered that the jury last Thursday afternoon returned a verdict of one penny, the smallest sum returned in common pleas court in Stark county for a decade, in favor of the plaintiff company. The plaintiff is represented by Attorney S. H. Maneval and Floyd & Yutsey.

VERDICT FOR DEFENDANTS.

In the case of Louis Schlappease vs. Cora B. Oberlin, F. H. McCurdy and L. M. Barrick, which was heard in Judge Harter's court room yesterday afternoon, the jury brought in a verdict in favor of the defendants.

INJUNCTION DISSOLVED.

In the case brought by Harry J. Roach against the Collins Theatrical company, of Alliance, the temporary injunction was dissolved at the costs of the plaintiff.

EXAMINERS REPORT.

Examiners C. M. Russell, of Massillon, and E. S. Deford, of Minerva, who were appointed last Friday morning by the probate court to make a semi-annual examination of the county treasurer's and auditor's offices, completed their work yesterday morning and filed their report in the afternoon.

Their report of the treasury of Stark county shows a net cash balance of \$300,794.44. Cash in local depositories, First National bank, \$301,069.51; cash found in treasury, \$6,485.31; total cash in the treasury and depositories, \$307,544.82; checks outstanding \$750.93; difference in daily balance, 55 cents; total balance, \$306,794.44. According to the report Stark county has an indebtedness of \$167,000. In speaking of the bonded indebtedness of this county, Probate Judge C. C. Bow said yesterday afternoon, "Very few counties in this state can boast of being indebted with a smaller amount of money than the county of Stark." The following is taken from the report filed with Probate Judge Bow by the examiners yesterday:

In pursuance of authority given your examiners, presented themselves at the county treasurer's office at 3 p. m. on November 13, and at once proceeded to count the funds of said office. We caused the treasurer's books to be balanced at close of business November 13, and the accompanying report is of that date. At the county depository the balance was certified to as stated no recent change having taken place in that account except the deposit for the day. The cash in the bank and the treasurer's office agreed within three cents, allowance being made for two checks outstanding.

In view of the objections made by the state authorities and by the county depositories to the prevailing system of local collection it is recommended that an effort be made to provide more room for the treasurer's office, at least during the collection season. Taxpayers are delayed and the treasury force greatly harassed by the existing conditions. With the possible abandonment of local collections will be much worse for all.

In the examination of the auditor's office it was not deemed necessary or proper to review the detailed work, a most thorough examination having just been made by the state examiners, attention was, therefore, given to general accounts and vouchers with particular reference to the funded debt of the county.

We personally examined the canceled bonds and later coupons. The bonds paid since 1905 are as required by law in the custody of the treasurer but the coupons are retained by the auditor though his office affords no suitable provision therefor. We suggest that the coupons be in the future placed in the treasury vault.

Your examiners recommend that in the future a balance be struck by the

auditor between the final returns by precincts and the general duplicate as well as by the treasurer between the general duplicate and the township and war book.

NEW CASES.

19378—The Massillon Loan & Building company vs. Effa V. Sprankle et al. W. E. N. Hemperly, attorney.

PROBATE COURT CALENDAR.

In estate of Cyrus Lodd, Washington township, Emma Oyster appointed administratrix.

In estate of Richard Rothe, Canton, Mary Rothe appointed administratrix.

In guardianship of Earl Hagey, second account filed.

In estate of Arvine H. Crofut, Tuscarawas township, inventory and appraisal filed.

In estate of Jesse Gilbert, Lexington township, Thomas B. Crooks, appointed executor.

In estate of John N. Trook, first partial account filed.

In estate of Lydia Hively, Marlboro, Daniel W. Rorabaugh appointed executor.

In guardianship of Jacob Heine, final account filed.

In estate of Jacob Heine, Bethlehem township, Charles E. Jarvis appointed administrator.

In guardianship of Daniel Hively, sale bill filed.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Alvin N. Wetzel, 25, milkman, to Ethel K. Orin, 21, Canton.

Dan Steinbach, 22, section hand, to Alvina Brand, 27, Navarre.

Louis J. Schwan, 22, bartender, to Nina Eastman, 27, Canton.

Per Lee H. Haney, 24, painter, to Annie Ollie Rabstock, 21, North Industry.

Joseph B. Eberwein, 24, brakeman, to Eva Pauline Riffe, 20, Canton.

Leo Papineau, 28, carriage maker, to Minnie Greive, 21, Alliance.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES.

William C. Klingaman and wife to Henry Schlechtenmeyer, part of northwest quarter of section 21, Nimishillen township, \$150.

Frank Webb and Anna Webb to M. Arline W. Pratt, undivided one-half of 31 lots in Massillon, \$500.

Louis G. Lamele and wife to Henry Schlechtenmeyer, lot 364, Massillon, \$250.

Mary Cernick and John Cernick to the Trustees of Buckeye Lodge, No. 1, Knights of Pythias, lot 59, in Belleview addition to Canton, \$350.

Emma Melbourne to the Industrial Building & Loan company, lot 3584, Alliance, \$1400.

Edwin Reinech et al, to Frank Shup, three-fourths of the southwest quarter of section 28, Lawrence township, \$1500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

William Maler to August Fry, part of southwest quarter of section 30, Osnaburg township, \$200.

Mary B. Barber estate to Cora Kohler, lot 9417 in Barber's addition to Canton, \$300.

R. Frank Wilson to Elizabeth Boyd, four tracts of land in East Greenville, \$2620.

Max Geiger et al, to Emma Williams, lot 3534 in Geiger-Fried, second addition to Alliance, \$3325.

Henry C. Eison to the Standard Oil company, part of southwest quarter section 22, township 17, \$350.

The Galbraith-Hearock Agency to R. M. Boone and Ella Boone, part lot 4483 in Garwood lawn allotment No. 2, Alliance, \$50.

SUFFIELD.

Suffield, Nov. 16—Mrs. Stoffer, of Tallmage, is spending this week with relatives here.

George Dauber and Charles Augsten, of Akron, were in town Monday. John F. May, who has been ill with rheumatism and lumbago, is able to be out again.

Fred Fritch, of Akron, spent Sunday with his parents, George Fritch and wife.

Mr. and Mrs. Vern Miller and children attended the funeral of Mr. Miller's father, William Miller at Brimfield Tuesday.

Gabriel Maguire, the great Irish orator, gave a very interesting and instructive lecture on "Through the Jungles of Africa," to a large audience at the town hall Tuesday evening.

Oliver Schmiedel, of Rootstown, spent Sunday with his mother, Mrs. P. H. Bletzer.

Miss Ruth Bissler, who was so terribly burned by an accidental upsetting of a lighted lamp into her lap Thursday evening is getting along nicely and all indications point to a speedy recovery.

Albert Fessler, of Unlontown, was in town Friday.

Clifford Bunker and George Smith of Brimfield, were Sunday visitors with Mr. Smith's mother, Mrs. Mae Smith and family.

Mrs. F. E. Schmiedel and son, Ralph of Kent, spent Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ewell.

Dr. W. E. Fulton, who has been suffering with rheumatism for several weeks is able to walk with the aid of crutches.

After spending several days helping to care for her niece, Miss Ruth Bissler, Mrs. Sam Bissler returned to her home in Kent Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Clayton Fox, of Brimfield, spent Sunday with Mrs. Fox's father, John Overly and family.

William Cramer is ill with grip. The High School Literary society will give a rhetorical in the high school room Friday evening.

Norman Cramer was at Akron Saturday.

The primary school is arranging for a Thanksgiving entertainment to be given in their school room the Wednesday afternoon preceding Thanksgiving day.

Now that the election is over and Thanksgiving near, wouldn't this be a good time to do your Christmas shopping?